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TOO PRUDENT.

A Philosopher Who Thought It Best to

Disappoint His Wife.

Robert Grant, in "The Opinions of a Philosopher," gives a telling instance of the manner in which a prudent man may disappoint his wife. The philosopher in question fancied he heard a burglar door to listen and confirm his convictions. His wife was aroused and asked hoarsely what was the matter. "Fred, are there burglars in the house?" she asked.

"What are you doing, Fred? Oh, you mustn't go down and expose yourself on my account! Promise me that you will not!"

Having ascertained that the door was secure, I walked across the room and turned on the electric light. Josephine was sitting bolt upright, quivering with excitement.

"I slipped on my trousers and a pair of boots, and began to look around me, tramping sturdily."

"Fred, they'll hear you if you make such a noise," said my wife in an agonized whisper.

"I fervently trust so," I retorted. "That's why I'm doing it."

As I spoke my eye lit at last on something adapted to my purpose. I had been trying to avoid the destruction of a washbasin, and I received with grateful eagerness a pair of Indian clubs which offered themselves, and lifting them to the level of my brow let them fall clamorously to the floor. The welkin rang, so to speak, and I sank with nervous exhaustion into an armchair.

The house seemed deathly still, and it struck me that Josephine on her part was ominously quiet. When she spoke at last it was to ask:

"Haven't you a pistol?"

"Yes, dear."

"Are you going to let them take everything?"

"It is for them to decide, darling."

"Dut, Fred—"

Josephine did not finish her sentence. The words she uttered were, however, so full of poignant surprise and disappointment that I felt constrained to inquire, with a guilty attempt at nonchalance:

"Is there anything you would like to have me do?"

"You are the best judge, of course," she answered, coldly. "Only, do you think it is the usual way?"

We have talked it over many times since, and I have endeavored to make plain to her that, in the process of evolution, thinking men have come to the conclusion that the husband and father who chops logic at dead of night with an accomplished burglar on the wrong side of his chamber door is akin to a lunatic.

She listens to my arguments, and has done me the honor to admit that there is more to be said in my behalf than she thought at first; but I remember that the last time we conversed upon the subject she shook her head, with the air of a woman who, in spite of everything, is still of the same opinion, and she murmured gently:

"As I told you before, Fred, if you had fired once over the banisters, I would say nothing."

"But I might have been killed or maimed for life!"

Josephine looked a little grave, but she answered sweetly:

"There are certain risks in this world that a man has to take."

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH.

A Touching Incident in the Last Moments of the Famous General.

Then came the death wound, and after nearly a week's unavoidable detention Mrs. Jackson reached her husband's deathbed, writes Mrs. Jefferson Davis in an interesting sketch with portrait of "The Widow of Stonewall Jackson" in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Spent with the anguish of his wounds he lay dying, too near the silence of the grave to do more than murmur to his wife: "Speak louder, I want to hear all you say," and feebly to caress his baby with a whispered: "My sweet one, my treasure," while the innocent smiled in his dying face.

Then was the heart-broken wife and mother given strength to minister to both these objects of her love. From her firm lips the dying hero learned that the gates of heaven were ajar for his entrance. Controlling her bitter grief she sang for him the sacred songs on which his fainting spirit soared upward to its rest. When all was over, and she had followed him to his grave, she again sought her father's roof, and there hid her bowed head among her own people, to live only for her baby.

In strict retirement the young widow husbanded her means until her daughter was grown a pretty, graceful young woman, and then, to promote her child's happiness, the mother emerged from the privacy in which she had lived since her husband's death, and visited both the southern and northern states. In the course of time her daughter became engaged to a young Virginian, Mr. Christian, of Richmond, and a few months later was married to him.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Christian removed to California, whither Mrs. Jackson accompanied them. They returned a short time later to Charlotte, N. C., where they took a house and lived together. Now, however, the widow's next trial was imminent. Mrs. Christian was attacked by a prostrating fever and succumbed, after bearing her illness with great fortitude.

HISTORIC GOLD CUP.

The British Museum's Latest Acquisition

—James I.'s Gift to a Spaniard.

James I. was a monarch always hard up, but exceedingly lavish with other people's "bawbles." Although he has now happily been defunct for over two centuries, says the London Telegraph, his generosity with goods not his own has, according to the report of the trustees of the British museum, just cost the country and several patriotic Englishmen the sum of £8,000. While he was king a Spanish ambassador came to England to conclude peace, and among the presents James awarded him was the royal gold cup, an exceedingly valuable vessel, fashioned in France in 1591 by command of the duke de Berry, as a gift to his nephew, Charles VI.

It is supposed to have come to England in return for money lent to the French king to carry on his wars; at all events it is found in the inventory of the royal chattels of Henry VI., and remained in the possession of the English court until James generously gave it away. It is a covered cup or hanap of gold, with ten subjects from the life of St. Agnes vividly portrayed in translucent enamel round the outside of the bowl and cover; within are two medallions also enameled, the one with another subject of St. Agnes, the other with a half-length of the saint. On the lower part of the foot are the four evangelistic symbols in enamel, and the base is formed of a cornet of leaves and pearls.

The Spaniard gave up the cup to a convent, where it remained until 1883, when the abbess sold it to Baron Pichon of Paris, from whom the Messrs. Wertheimer purchased it for £8,000. The last-named gentlemen agreed to let the British museum have it at cost price, and the late S. Wertheimer even subscribed £500 to enable them to acquire it. The treasury gave £2,830 and the remainder was made up by private subscription.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

A Street Scene That Would Have De-

lighted the Late Henry Bergh.

It would have done the heart of the late Henry Bergh good if he had witnessed a scene at Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue the other day, says the New York Herald.

Lying in the dirty black mud in the middle of the street was a dignified dog of the Newfoundland species.

Standing over him in sorrow was an elegantly dressed young man.

"Come on, old man, get up. Get up, that's a good fellow," pleaded the young man, while the dog feebly moved his tail and rolled his eyes toward his master, but did not move.

Then the youth acted. Dropping a book, which he carried, into the mud he stooped and lifted the mud-covered dog in his arms and carried it to the sidewalk, depositing it by the side of a building.

His clothes were besmudged, the bosom of his shirt and his cuffs were soiled, but he paid no attention to his appearance. He thanked an archer who handed him the soiled book and then hailed a cab.

"You see, he's an old dog," he said to me apologetically, noting my interest in the episode.

"He's one of the family, you know. I just brought him in from the country, and the rattling and jolting of the cars must have acted unfavorably upon his heart, because he gave out and fell right where you saw him. Poor old fellow!"

"Well, good day, sir," and he again raised the animal carefully and deposited it in the cab which drew up.

"Say, some of dem dogs would've given de dog de cold shake," commented a gamin as the cab rolled off.

UNLUCKY GEMS IN AMERICA.

They Have at Last Made Fortunes for the Owners of the Mines.

Opals have proved a bonanza down in New Mexico, where two localities are worked, one near Los Cerrillos and the other in Grant county, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The former has been worked for many centuries probably, as hundreds of stone hammers are found scattered about the place. The mining has been done by means of a shaft sunk seventy-five feet, at the bottom of which is a "hole" running nearly east and west. Thousands of stones were obtained during the last two years, according to Mr. Kunz, many of them of fine blue color, quite equal to the best Persian. A single stone has been sold for about four thousand dollars. The discoveries have proved specially valuable at a time when the Persian mines have almost ceased to yield. The stones from the Grant county mines are not an ideal turquoise blue, but are often slightly tinted with green. A heap of debris, fifty feet in height, and quantities of small fragments of weathered turquoise show that this locality, like the other, was extensively worked by the aborigines. The use made of these stones by the natives is said to be partly religious. Opal mining has proved profitable at Whelan, Wash., where this gem was first found by a Yonkers tinner in a heap of rock thrown out during the excavation for a well. These fine opals vary in size from half a pea to a hen's egg, the smaller ones being frequently of very rich colors.

The locality where they are found is known as Gem City now, possibly from the fact that a settlement of twenty miners has been formed at the mine.

INDIAN CRUELTY.

A Curious Story of Jealousy and

Barbarity.

The Horrible Murder in Which a Squaw

Revengeful Had Killed Her Chief

Admired.

There is living in Oklahoma, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, a woman whose perfectly bald head tells a curious story of jealousy and Indian cruelty. In 1859 Oswald Thurwald, a Swedish farmer, had a home in the territory close to the Texas border, and his family consisted of his wife, two daughters and a son. The Indians seemed friendly, passing over the Thurwalds even when slaying the other settlers about and frequenting their place to sell their wares and to purchase such goods as Thurwald brought out from the states for barter.

He was rapidly growing rich and had made his preparations to move to Dakota, where he intended to extend his business, when the tragedy occurred that destroyed his home and scattered his family.

It seems that the chief of the Poncha Indians, who visited that part of the country from the south on raiding expeditions, had seen Elsa, the elder daughter, and fancying her offered to buy her of her father. But Thurwald, though fond of money, refused, which gave great offense to the chief. Returning home he incited his people against the Thurwalds, and the following spring they made an attack on him. He and his son succeeded in escaping, but the wife and younger daughter, though they clung to the father, were overtaken finally.

Mrs. Thurwald sank under the fatigue of her hasty flight through a rugged country and when the Indians came up with them it was to find the girl holding her mother in her arms, the poor woman having just expired.

The next day the girl herself, lagging on the march from an arrow wound in her ankle, was shot in the presence of her sister, who had been seized and held from the moment of attack till now. She was taken to village and given into the charge of nequias until the men should have returned from the war trail.

In the meantime the Kickapoos declared war on the Tonkawas and raided the village, when Elsa Thurwald was carried off with such of the Indian women as were spared as slaves.

The Tonkawas returning found the smoking remains of the houses and started after the despoilers, overtaking them close to the Colorado, where an obstinate battle ensued, but both sides then consented to a truce. The chief of the Kickapoos, however, stipulated that the white woman should be given to him.

This was opposed by the Tonkawas chief, who claimed her by right of priority. This brought on a quarrel, which was terminated by a hand-to-hand fight between the rivals, which resulted in the chief of the Tonkawas being killed and the bone of contention falling to the victor.

He carried her home and confided her to the care of his squaw, with the injunction that if she were injured in any way the life of the woman would pay for it. But fired by jealousy for her successor the woman took advantage of her lord's absence to wreak her vengeance on the detested object.

Blinding her to a tree she deliberately unloosed the unfortunate beauty's hair several hours until the white woman's head was covered with blood and she shrieking with agony.

When the chief returned and learned what had occurred he ordered the witch burned at the stake. She escaped into the bush, but was recovered and the sentence executed. Thurwald had now died, but his son hearing of his sister being in the hands of the Indians organized a rescuing party and succeeded in liberating her, after eighteen months of captivity. Her head took weeks to heal, and it is thought her mind was affected by her savage treatment, though in 1875 she married a farmer in the vicinity. Her hair has never grown again.

A Rival of the Bicycle.

A rather formidable competitor of the bicycle has made its appearance in the Midlands in the shape of a pneumatic road skate. It has lately been seen in the streets of Birmingham, and, judging from the admiration it excites, is not unlikely to find its way soon into all parts of the country.

The invention, which was patented a short time ago by a Scotch firm, is evidently derived from the old roller skate of skating rink celebrity, but, whereas the ordinary roller skate has four wheels, the pneumatic skate has only two placed in line at either extremity of the skate. The wheels are rather larger than those of the roller skate, and instead of solid rubber are covered with pneumatic tires. The patentees claim for them that one can skate over ordinary turnpike roads with them the same as on ice and at even greater speed, while at the same time they will easily ascend and descend hills. Six or seven miles an hour, however, is the maximum speed attempted in the streets of Birmingham, and that only on smooth roads.

One obvious advantage of the pneumatic skate over the roller skate is that punctured tires may be readily replaced, as the skater may carry surplus tires, or even reserve wheels ready fitted in his overshoe pocket.

PERSIAN BOOKBINDERS.

Oriental Workmen Who Have Great Skill

in This Branch of Design.

An art which is carried to a high degree of excellence in the east, but which seems in some danger of decaying, is that of ornamental bookbinding. Some notion of the skill of oriental craftsmen in this branch of design may be gathered from specimens given in the latest issue of the Journal of Indian Art and Industry. The best of these specimens, says Col. Holbein Hensley, came from Ulwar, and are doubtless of Persian origin. Few approach in goodness of design and in carefulness of execution the work of Karl Ahmed and his sons, who were for some years in the employ of the chief of Ulwar. The grandsons have now succeeded to the sons, however, and in their hands the art is likely to become a mere trade. In India a man of real genius develops an art from some hints he receives from strangers, or, it may be, discovers it himself, but from jealousy or from fear of destroying his monopoly, teaches only the members of his own family, who may or may not share his skill, and thus in the course of a generation or two nothing remains but a shadow or parody of perhaps an exquisite production.

In the Ulwar bookbindings the ornament is somewhat after the old Groulier style, in which the colors are painted on the boards and are not inlaid. In most of the designs the pattern is produced by the use of brass blocks. The colors are then pointed on with the brush. Sometimes the Ulwar artist colors the whole of the ground, and at others only part of it, so as to produce very different effects by the use of the same blocks. The effect is remarkably fine, and is comparable to the design work on some of the most beautiful productions of the more famous china manufacturers. The bindings are expensive, as they are all handmade, and a great deal of gold is used. A bargain may be made, however, with the present artists, who ask for as much as they can get. As their work is curious and valuable, they have, as a rule, very little difficulty in disposing of it. Numerous specimens have been made for the queen and other distinguished persons. They all show more or less similarity to the best specimens of Persian workmanship, of which the binding of the Koran, purchased by Emperor Aurangzeb, and now in the royal library at Windsor, is a particularly interesting example.

THE CHAHUT DANCE IN PARIS.

A Terrible Effort in Which the

Skirts Play a Leading Part.

As danced in the Jardin de Paris the chahut is primarily nothing more than the old quadrille with this difference—instead of the usual decorous walking about the utmost liveliness is essential. And with respect to this great liveliness, the management of the skirts is all in all. Apart from this its humorous exaggerations, in which the fancy of the performer mingles with certain stereotyped gags, and its real grace would commend it as a pretty dance to serious-minded people. But, according to the Philadelphia Press, it would have nothing to warrant its continued popularity as a spectacle and draw English and American tourists to its well known haunts. In the chahut the skirt performs for the lady's limbs even a greater office than that of a frame for a picture. All the willfulness, all the coquetry and half the grace and humor of the dance is bound up in the whirling petticoat. It gives a pretty occupation for the hands, and its nice adjustment affords a scope for the dancer's personality within the pauses. Dropped or raised or pulled to the side or held as when one makes courtesy, as may be, it lends, at the right moment, just that artistic balance for the eye and just that spur to the ideas which are necessary to check satiety and cut off all risk of tameness. What can be done with the skirts alone, without a scintilla of dancing ability, it was left for Miss Lole Fuller to demonstrate. What can be done with skirts well managed when they are used to grace so good a dance as the quadrille is something any lady may find out for herself.

The music of the chahut must be sprightly; each advance and each retreat must be bold and vigorous, with something of a business-like air about it; there must be no self-consciousness, no standing still and no mere walking round. The slight flagging kills this species of crazy quadrille. It is loud, uproarious, indefatigable, and any steps that can be made to fit the music are not only permissible but desirable. High kicking is only incidental, and the grand scarf, which is a thing down to the ankles, one end pointing north and the other pointing south, is a refinement which may easily be dispensed with.

What a Crook Is.

A crook, strictly speaking, is any person born in this country or the West Indies of European ancestors; also any person born in or near the tropics, and this is the sense in which the word is usually employed. The use of the word, however, has been by some restricted first to children of foreign parents born in Louisiana, and, second, to children of Spanish or French parents born in Louisiana, and then in the north the word has been perverted so that it is believed to imply some strain of negro blood in a person to whom it is applied. It does not imply anything of the sort.

Electricity in Spain.

Spaniards, although slow in the adoption of many improvements, are decidedly not so in regard to electric lighting. A large number of the principal towns, as well as many very small ones, have installations of their own. The latest venture is on the part of the owner of some water power near the two very limited towns Elgalbar and Elbar, in the Spanish province of Vizcaya. These towns will shortly be supplied with electric current for both lighting and power purposes. The necessary working power will be furnished by the water of the River Dova.

SONGS OF YESTERDAY.

Some of the Popular Airs Which We

Have Sung and Heard Of.

A western paper has compiled a sort of history of the catchy popular airs which have been sung during our time or when our parents were young. The list is interesting.

A few weeks ago, says the writer, the favorites in the way of songs were "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-A," "Comrades" and "The Raggy Man." It is a curious fact in connection with "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-A" that some months ago the writer mailed away from Liverpool, England, and the last thing he heard was that song, and on reaching New York harbor the first thing to greet him as a welcome to his own country was the same song, sung by a coal heaver on the dock. He might have alluded here to the run of "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon" and "After the Ball."

Prior to the advent of the before-mentioned songs, he continues, we had a long reign of "Little Annie Rooney" and "Maggie Murphy's Home." These we had before these a lengthy attack of "Down Went McGinty," and before this a number of Harrigan & Hart's theater comic songs, such as "Mulligan Guards," "Maj. Gilfeather," and others similar in style. Then preceding this era we had "Peek-a-Boo" and "La-di-Dah." Before this "Whos, Ems," "Champagne Charlie," "Capt. Jinks," "Shoo Fly" and "Kot for Joe," pretty well mixed up with sentimental songs of the "Put Me in My Little Bed" and "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Norah O'Neil," "Lillie Dale" and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" type.

During the war of the rebellion how well the writer remembers the songs he heard, being then a boy. He saw the soldiers marching by the house where he lived, and listened with bated breath to the songs they sang, of "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," "Rally Round the Flag," "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Thro' Georgia," and then the different style of songs sung by the women folk at home, such as "Brave Boys Are They," "The Vacant Chair," "Mother, Dear, Your Boy Is Wounded," or "Testing Tonight," or "When This Cruel War Is Over," or the more humorous ones of "The Captain With His Whiskers Took a Sly Glance at Me" or "The Bold Soldier Boy."

The songs before that period were different from any since. The nucleus of some of these were, "Dell on Silver Moon," "Ben Bolt," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Indian Boy's Lament," "The Irish Emigrant's Lament" and "Hard Times Come Again No More." These must have been rather doleful times. There was another song quite popular at that time, called "Crucel Harbars Allen," so the writer has been told. But this is about the extent of his knowledge on the song question.

ALEXANDER AND CLEOPATRA.

Discovery of the Tombs of These Great

Celebrities of Antiquity.

I wrote you from London, says a correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, of the discovery in Alexandria six weeks ago of the tombs of Alexander and Cleopatra. Here is the letter sent to Aberdeen which describes the remarkable find:

"The tombs are intact and no doubt as the excavations proceed the tombs of all the Ptolemies will be brought to light. There is no doubt about the matter, as the names of the occupants are over the doors. The doors are of bronze and covered with Greek inscriptions. Here and there the bronze has corroded, so that with the aid of a magnifying light they could see the marble sarcophagi and lots of other things in the rooms. Some of the vaults seem to be full of rolls and parchments, but this is more guesswork on the part of the observers. All will be cleared up when the khedive returns from Constantinople, as he is to superintend the opening of Alexander's and Cleopatra's tombs."

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CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, E. I. 111. 1899.

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THE NEW TARIFF.

The new Democratic reform tariff is said to be completed, ready for Congress to tackle when it meets on Monday next. It places wool on the free list, which list is greatly increased through taking duties off of "raw materials," which has been the Democratic hobby, and putting many of the goods to be manufactured out of the free "raw material" on the same list, leaving the American manufacturer to scratch his head and wonder "where he is at" under the "reform" Democratic tariff. The English papers are in great glee over the new bill and anticipate a great revival of trade in the manufacturing towns of England, which means a corresponding depression in American manufactures under our un-American Administration. The Congressmen who vote for the bill as reported to the House may rest assured that very few of them will take seats in the Congress to be elected next year. The tariff now ready for presentation to the lawmakers of the country will be as short-lived as the McKinley bill promises to be. Congress has better heed the lesson taught at the late election.

It is a long time since we have had "another railroad to the Pacific" started, but now comes the word that the Illinois Central is to build to San Francisco, the line to be 200 miles shorter than any other route. To build a road over a route 200 miles shorter than any other projected one, it must come through Mono county. Nothing is said as to the intended route, excepting that the Illinois Central will buy an old road in Nebraska which was abandoned years ago, but now the subject is before the people we presume there will be more and more said in relation to it—until it naturally dies, as all other such projects have.

"Californians," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "are just the kind of people who will make the Midwinter fair a grand success. No State of the Union has more fully entered into the Columbian Exposition than has California and the States of the Pacific Slope. The people of the nation can well be proud of them. They are grand States, as they are, and no man can easily over-estimate the grandeur of the future when the rivers shall water the deserts, as they are now being made to do."

Last Sunday Wash Brandon and Wm. Butler left for Lundy with freight for A. Rosenthal. The former had a 14 horse team, 29,000 pounds of freight, the latter had sixteen horses with a 34,000 pound load. Each had four wagons, and the outfit had every appearance of those of the good old pioneer days. It will take them ten days to make the trip.—Carson News, Nov. 29th.

The sheriff of San Bernardino county has received a couple of bloodhounds, which will be used in trailing criminals in the mountains and on the desert. Every mountain county sheriff should have a couple of such dogs. It would then not be a very funny thing to rob a stage or commit a murder.

It has been claimed in a case of selling liquor to Indians in Yuma that the U. S. Court of Arizona has no jurisdiction; that Yuma is in California, although Arizona has always claimed it. It will ruin our "glorious climate" if we have to take that hot place under our jurisdiction.

A. F. Heilbron, the well-known Sacramento man, who recently died in that city, saved the Probate Court and Administration much trouble and anxiety by dying at his property, and business interests to his wife. He left a large property.

The old Pioneers of this State are fast passing away. On the 13th ult. Jacob Truene, an old citizen of Sacramento, died at Michigan Bar, aged 70, and a few days since Z. Bates, another Pioneer, died at Willows, aged 61.

The marriage of Eva Evans, daughter of the notorious bandit, Chris Evans, to her cousin, James Evans, is announced. They were married three months ago by contract and are living together in San Francisco.

The Inyo Index says that the Inyo Transportation Company will, between now and New Year's, put on a stage line between Independence and Mojave.

Edward Barrow, the San Francisco capitalist and first President of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, died in that city on the 24th, aged 62.

They are now talking in Washington of another international silver conference.

Minnesota and North Dakota have been having weather 25 degrees below zero.

Bob McGinley has a dancing academy in Salmon City, Idaho.

January 24th will be "Pioneer Day" at the Midwinter Fair.

Smallpox is epidemic in Chicago. It is said it did not occur during the late fair.

REPUBLICAN LOVE FEAST.

The Republicans of Boston had a big love feast in that city on the night of the 24th ult. at which 1200 sat down to enjoy a big eat and listen to speeches from Governor McKinley, Tom Reed, Greenhalge, and others. The galleries were crowded with several thousands more, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was received with clamorous applause. He said: "This year in Massachusetts, as in Ohio, politics was business and business politics, and unitedly they triumphed. In anybody any longer in doubt about the real trouble in the country to-day? The President of the United States in his August message announced a great fact. He said: 'It may be true that the embarrassment from which the country is suffering arises as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing.' This is true. Remove the apprehension of the threatened tariff legislation; remove the scare of the promised free trade bill; remove the fear which has settled upon every business interest and confidence will return. What would be more welcome to the business interests of the country than assurance that this Congress would adjourn without meddling with our industrial legislation? I sound the note of warning here to-night. The effect of the proposed tariff legislation, whether intended or not, is an unerring blow at labor, which will be instantly felt in the home of every operative in the United States."

WORTH THANKS.—President Cleveland and all the Governors were rather stumped this year to word their Thanksgiving Proclamations, but Governor Markham found something we could all be thankful for, and we think Californians are. He said we could give thanks, "for the privilege of being an American citizen and a resident of the magnificent State of California." That is something we should not only be thankful for, but we should be proud of so being.

THE GAME LAWS.—We are in receipt of a copy of the Fish and Game Laws of California, carefully compiled by F. P. Deering, attorney for the Board of Fish Commissioners. There have been no many changes in the game laws of the State, this pamphlet of 142 pages will fill a "long felt want," as it were.

James B. Sovereign, of Iowa, has been elected Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, in place of Powderly, who resigned a few days since.

Penoyer, the fool Governor of Oregon, set the 23rd for Thanksgiving Day, but the people generally snubbed him by going on with their business and not observing it.

March 22d is to be Nevada Day at the Midwinter Fair.

On Nov. 28th, the money in the Nevada State Treasury was counted—\$203,926 90

Storm Prophet Hicks' Paper. Many persons know of Rev. I. R. Hicks, the noted storm prophet, but are not so well acquainted with the fact that his monthly paper, WORD AND WORK, is one of the most attractive and instructive journals in America and is doing more to educate the people in science than any other. It not only contains Rev. Hicks' monthly forecasts complete and unabridged, but also articles from his pen on astronomy and planetary meteorology, finely illustrated. There is a sermon or religious article in each number. "Home, Sweet Home" department, edited by a lady, a "Youth and Beauty" department for boys and girls, "Queries" for those who want hard nuts cracked and many other good things. All this for the low price of \$1 per year. All subscribers who pay for a year's subscription in advance before Feb. 1, 1894, will receive free, as a premium, Rev. I. R. Hicks' Almanac for 1894. This book alone is well worth the subscription price. Send six cents for a sample copy of the paper or send \$1 for a year's subscription to WORD AND WORK, Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW TO-DAY.

PIONEER SALOON.

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon.

F. M. RICHARDSON.

Are you a friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified with

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

136 W. 23d St., NEW YORK.

Get this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

MEDICAL.



Mrs. R. A. Hamilton

Given Up to Die

"I was troubled with liver complaint and enlargement of the spleen. At last I could not walk across my room, and took to my bed, as many thought, to die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured. It has all been brought about by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Mrs. R. A. HAMILTON, Fresno, California.

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25¢

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.

(Regular Graduate)

Physician and Surgeon; BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY notified that Checks and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders will not be received at this office for taxes.

United States Money Orders, Postals and currency will be taken as gold coin.

Registered letters at risk of senders.

M. P. HAYS.

Tax Collector.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gilt, Rosa Batlin and Black State mining claims, situated in the Mining District of Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of section 224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1893.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, \$60; lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of \$60, the same being your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportion of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said section 224.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 15th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. 25¢ 5M

P. G. HUGHES.

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

SHUING AND OR SHOING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE COMPANY, P.O. Box 468, WASHINGTON, D.C.

PENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, WIDOWS, AND ORPHANS.

Also for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the War of 1861-1865, and for their widows, now entitled. Old and unpaid claims of soldiers, now being liquidated to their heirs and next of kin. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before

DECEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

A. E. RYANT.

YOU

SHOULD TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

AT

\$3 A YEAR.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO Eastern Cities ARE SOLD BY THE Southern Pacific Company. AT RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address

W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address

JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

\$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME

AND

CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S

BRIDGEPORT

LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT

at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES FROM CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

\$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—\$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND

BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except

Sunday, at six o'clock—returning in the afternoon, connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team..... \$1 00

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals..... 25

Horseman..... 25

Each additional pair of animals..... 25

Pack Animals, each..... 25

Hogs and sheep, each..... 5

Loose stock, each..... 5

Empty teams half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gate, no credit is given.

Buggy team..... \$1 00

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals..... 25

Horseman..... 25

Each additional pair of animals..... 25

Pack Animals, each..... 25

Hogs and sheep, each..... 5

Loose stock, each..... 5

Empty teams half-price.

USE MONO SUN-BORN

TRAVERTINE FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY, Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS
Concessions, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,

JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 468, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

1018-11

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention.

1018-11

HOMER E. ORBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and

Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.

It will cut in one day. There are 30-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,

au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S

GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1031 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid disease and disease. Illustrated with thousands of new objects. Admission 25¢.

Private Office—Same Building

1031 Market Street—Diagnosis of skin diseases, treatment of diseases of the skin and hair, and all diseases of the face and throat, treated personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY \$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 2, 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.

Eliza E. Brady, Postmistress.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—10 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 8 A. M.—Arrival, 5 P. M.
Hobbs—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Superintendent B. F. Flannery, of the Lakeview mine, and Charles Taylor, were over from Lundy on Sunday.

District Attorney C. L. Hayes, who was at Boston all of last week attending to legal business, returned home on Monday.

John Mattly, of Mono Lake, was in town Sunday, and was enjoying our

Judge Virden and wife attended the wedding at Bodie on Monday evening.

Miss Anna M. Fleming came over from Mono Lake on Tuesday, on her way to the Western slope, she having resigned her school on account of poor health, the altitude being too great.

Spencer Gregory was here on Wednesday and returned to Bodie that evening, taking his sister-in-law, Miss Z. H. Hayden home with him to spend Thanksgiving, and Miss Fleming, under escort of John Mattly, went up to spend the day with her friend, Miss Hayden.

Miss Maud Reading and brother Arthur came over from Bodie Thanksgiving afternoon to attend the dance.

J. Smith, brother of Sam, was up from Sweetwater on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. M. Shaughnessy, mother of Mrs. M. J. Cody, arrived from Virginia City on Whittemore's Stage Tuesday, and will remain with her daughter.

Nate Miller came over from Lundy Thanksgiving and returned to-day.

A DELICIOUS WEDDING.—On Monday evening last, at Bodie, Martin L. Virden and Miss Maggie Kelly were married at the new home recently purchased by the groom. Father Stark performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of the friends of the contracting parties. After congratulations had been tendered all repaired to the Occidental Hotel, where the genial landlord, Nat. Boyd, had prepared a banquet such as has never been before, although the boys have prepared, time and again, some fine spreads, but this was something extra for an extra occasion and one worthy of the extra care shown in its preparation. After the banquet had been fully partaken of the entire company went to the Miners' Union Hall and indulged in dancing for several hours, and thus closed one of the most brilliant weddings Bodie has seen in many a year, both of the happy ones having hosts of warm friends in the country. Mrs. Virden having been a teacher in Bodie, and Mr. Virden now being Foreman of the Standard Con. mine. The CHRONICLE-UNION wishes the Virdens all the happiness they can hope for in this world, and may they live long and prosper.

SOME LOOK.—There is a screw loose somewhere in the postal service in this country, and it is about time it was tightened by some of our postal officers on the line between here and Hawthorne, or on the cars. On Tuesday the mail bag from Hawthorne was not received at Bodie, having been lost, it was reported, between that place and Hawthorne, but the mail from Bodie that night brought us a lot of papers due here on Monday night. Several times the Sunday Examiner has failed to reach this office, while others have received theirs. If there is any one on the route stealing it, if he will send us his name we will subscribe for the Examiner so he will get it regularly, if somebody doesn't steal it from him.

RETURNED.—John Clark and Constable Smale, of Bishop, who recently passed through our town for Sonora, after two Bishop robbers, who had been arrested Sunday last, after a hard trip over the mountains, having been caught in the snowstorm of last Friday and compelled to camp on the summit of the Sonora road that night. Mr. Clark had his feet badly frozen. They left for home on Monday.

A MISTAKE.—In common with many papers in mining countries in this State and also others, we last week stated that the President had not signed the bill to exempt work on mining claims for one year. A special telegram from Washington to the matter at rest, and satisfactory to all concerned, by stating that the bill was duly signed and is a law.

PERSONAL PROPERTY SOLD.—The sale of the personal property of the Schuman Estate took place on Monday last. Everything went for less than the freight from San Francisco, saying nothing about first cost.

HEAVY RAIN.—Rain commenced falling soon after dark on Sunday night and continued to fall for several hours, giving the ground a good soaking. It again rained on Monday evening.

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving Day was fittingly observed here, although we had no services of a religious nature. The usual family reunions took place, but there was a scarcity of the National bird on the tables of our people, but few having found their way to our town this year. The school closed on Wednesday till next Monday, and teachers, who were vacationed in the Court House, over which the Stars and Stripes floated. The O U flag was thrown to the breeze, also. In the evening a pleasant dance was given at Bryant's Hall, and the attendance was good.

SMALL DELINQUENCY.—The taxes have been paid up by only one to the assessment roll, which foots up \$15,008 74, about \$10,000 having been collected by Tax Collector Hays, leaving about \$5,000 for the second installment, which will include several heavy single payments on mines and ranches, so the delinquency next April will be very small, if that should be any. The tax was small this year and people have appreciated it and paid up.

NEW FOREMAN.—Superintendent Leggett has appointed Martin L. Virden, brother of Judge W. H. Virden, Foreman of the Standard Con. mine at Bodie, to succeed James Day, who recently died at San Francisco.

FIX IT.—The School Trustees should see that the school flag pole rope is put in order so that the flag can be hoisted on festive occasions.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold service, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant will leave in a few days for the other side of the mountains, to spend the winter, and wants to settle with debtors and creditors.

NEW QUARTERS.—Marion Richardson has moved his saloon business into the "Brick," where he has a cozy retreat for the winter.

IT IS REMOVED there will be a "Little dance to-night" at the Hall.

THE MINING LAW.

The following is the full text of the Act allowing the suspension of work on mining claims for this year:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the provisions of section number twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that on each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, be suspended for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three so that no claim which has been regularly located and recorded as required by the local laws and mining regulations shall be subject to forfeiture for non-performance of the annual assessment for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three; PROVIDED, that the claimant or claimants of any mining location, in order to secure the benefits of this act, shall cause to be recorded in the office where the location notice or certificate is filed on or before December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, a notice that he or they, in good faith intended to hold and work said claim; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the State of South Dakota. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

R. H. Pettit, who resides at 1410 Seventh street, has a lemon tree on which ripe lemons are being plentifully to-day. There is also on the same tree a beautiful quantity of green lemons, and yesterday morning the tree was found to have put forth thousands of blossoms.

If any of our brethren in the southland disbelieves the story, and will come this way, "Bob" Pettit will treat them to a fine glass of November lemons from ripe lemons on that tree. He will fill their pockets with the fruit, green and ripe, and supply them with lemon blossom boutonniere.—Sacramento Record-Union, 25th.

RAILROAD REMOVS are again rife and probably with as little foundation as the many which have preceded them and come to naught. The latest to reach the inner walls of the Irons' saloonatorium relate to a horse whisper that the Carson & Colorado Railroad is to build a standard-gauge road from Keeler to Mojave; also that the track between Laws and Lone Pine station, on the Eastside is to be taken up and moved to the Westside, the river to be crossed at Bishop and again at Lone Pine. There may be some foundation for the first rumor, but the last is highly improbable.—Layo Index.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR. Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signified by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The almanac and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the machine, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.



A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest Usual Standard Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

ON THE PACIFIC.

Loneliness of the Great Expanse Stretching Out from the Golden Gate.

I notice an item in the press stating that the City of Peking in her recent trip sailed twelve hundred and forty miles without meeting a single sail, writes a correspondent of the Washington Star, and this fact is cited as showing the loneliness of the Pacific ocean. In the summer of 1880 I left San Francisco on a sail vessel (formerly from Baltimore) for Panama, distance four thousand miles, and on the entire route, which lasted forty-three days, we never saw a sail! Loneliness is no word for it, especially when we lay becalmed in the tropics, with our vessel floating as helplessly about as a chip on a mill pond, the ground swell keeping up the monotonous roll of the vessel from side to side all day and night, and day after day, each roll being accompanied by a flap of the sails and a creaking of the rigging that might have passed for the flap of the wings and the wail of lost spirits.

When we read about Noah and his ark we are apt to think that he must have had rather a lonely time, but then he was out only forty days, and besides, with all the animals, etc., on board, he had plenty to occupy his time and attention, and if he wanted amusement to while away the time he had only to start a sparring match between his monkeys and parrots. True, there is no report of any such proceedings on his part, but that is doubtless because there was no modern newspaper reporter on board. I tell you a man cannot realize what loneliness or comfort is until he has made some such trip, and if he wants to complete his education in that line he should preface it with a tramp of two thousand miles over the mountains and across the deserts amid wolves and wild Indians, as thousands of "forty-niners" did.

A Dog Story from Japan.

An English sportsman, out for a few days' shooting in the interior of Japan, amused the natives upon the evening of his arrival at the house where he was to put up by putting his well-trained cocker spaniel through a series of clever tricks. The Jap name for dog is "Come here," probably because that is just what the native curs won't do when so bidden. Japanese dogs are a degenerate race, unfit for the purposes for which other dogs are used, and uncontrolled by their masters. Their home is in the streets and fields. The Japanese, therefore, look with wonder upon the docile canine companions foreigners bring to their country. The performance of the Englishman's dog amazed the unsophisticated Japs. This was shown when the guest went to his room to retire for the night. There was his bed duly made on the floor the Japanese fashion, with the wooden-box pillow at the head. But beside it was another, though very diminutive, couch. The Englishman couldn't make out what the second little bed meant. He called the host. The latter explained matters at once. The second bed was for the "wise little foreign 'come here'."

DEVOTED DOGS.

They Sacrificed Themselves for Their Little Mistress.

A writer in Our Animal Friends relates a story of two fox-terriers, Tan and Tally, which belonged to a physician in southern California, and were the playmates of his little daughter Mabel. They had been her companions from her babyhood, and she was now five years old. On the day in question she and they were frolicking in the garden, when the little girl's attention was attracted by a peculiar noise in a bush at her elbow.

She peered into the branches to see what had made the noise. Instantly the head of a snake reared itself before her, and the sound of its rattles was repeated. Mabel stood as if fascinated. The gardener, at work not far off, screamed to her to run, and hurried as fast as he could to her rescue. Hurry as he might, however, he would have been too late but for the dogs.

They saw the little girl's danger, and threw themselves between her and it, worrying the snake till the man could come up and kill it. They were quite aware of their own danger; again and again, when camping out with their master, they had shown the greatest terror at the sound of a snake's rattles; but they could not see the child injured.

When the mother came in answer to the shouts of the gardener, she found Mabel safe, but both dogs were already in the agonies of death.

Mightily Different.

An English lawyer, Mr. William Willis, was once rather amusingly interrupted in a speech.

In addressing a political meeting, Mr. Willis found an opportunity of referring to Charles Dickens' character, Barkis, and of exclaiming "Barkis is willis!"

"No, no," shouted a workman in the audience, "it ain't 'Barkis is willis', but 'Willis is barkis'!"

The Official Proceedings of the International Irrigation Congress, held at Los Angeles, California, October 10th to 16th have just been issued in pamphlet form. The book contains nearly two hundred pages and embraces the Call for the Congress; the Addresses of Welcome; a List of Delegates; Permanent Organization; Address of the President; Formal Opening Address; Resolutions introduced by Members; Addresses Delivered, (a) by Foreign Delegates, (b) by American Delegates; Principal Discussions; Address to the Country; National Executive Committee; Organization of the Committee and the Plan of Work for the next Congress.

The discussions cover a wide range of topics on irrigation subjects and the book contains matter of deep interest to all the citizens of the arid States. The Proceedings are published by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and extra copies can be secured by sending six 4-cent stamps, to cover cost of printing and postage, to FRED L. ALLIS, Secretary International Irrigation Congress, Los Angeles, California.

Union Social.

According to the Colton Chronicle, the young women of Colton have struck a new and delightful game that is going to be the rage this winter. It is called the "Onion Social," and is played as follows: Six young ladies stand in a row; one of them hits a chunk out of an onion, and the fellows pay 10 cents each to guess who bit it. The correct guesser kisses the other five girls, while the unsuccessful kiss the biter. It is unnecessary to state that the percentage in the game is in favor of the onion chewer. Our Antelope farmers should see to it, that our Bridgeport families have a supply of onions for the winter.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The convenience of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepare and prosecute applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL.

Taxes, 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3745: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent, will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent, will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent, will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.
M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



THE POISON OF THE COBRA.

The bite of the terrible cobra of India is looked upon as meaning certain death. It is not surprising that experiments to determine the nature of this awful poison should attract wide attention, when they are made in a scientific manner, entailing their results to be accepted with confidence. Such experiments have recently been conducted by Mr. A. A. Kanthack. The venom was obtained by pressing the heads of living cobras, by which nerve-trying operation the deadly fluid was squeezed out of the fangs.

The fluid dries very quickly, says Young's Companion, and leaves a yellow substance resembling gum arabic, or the dried albumen of egg, which is easily pulverized. The activity of the poison is destroyed by prolonged boiling, a concentrated solution of it withstanding the effects of boiling for an hour or two before entirely losing its poisonous action. A weak solution could be rendered innocuous by being boiled from twenty minutes to half an hour.

But, of course, this can give no comfort to any victim of a cobra bite, since the venom, once injected into his blood, could by no possibility be subjected to such a process of boiling.

Ammonia and chlorine water also proved capable of destroying the poison if applied to it for a considerable time in strong solutions, and carbolic acid considerably delayed its poisonous action.

As it has been shown that pigeons can be rendered practically insensible to the poison of a rattlesnake's bite by being previously treated with minute injected doses of the venom, Mr. Kanthack tried a similar experiment with the cobra poison. But the result was not encouraging; all the animals thus treated died when a more concentrated dose of the venom was given to them.

Some hope had been raised (that doses of strychnine might prove a means of cure), but the experiments showed that there was no foundation for this hope. So far, then, a cure for the bite of the cobra remains to be discovered.

A BURGLAR DEMORALIZER.

How It Worked and Why the Inventor Didn't Get It Patented.

"I once invented," said a man who lived in the suburbs to a New York Sun reporter, "a burglar demoralizer that was very effective in its way, but I never got it patented, because I didn't think I ought to. It was a very simple contrivance. It consisted merely of a stout wire stretched across the floor at such a distance from the door and windows that anyone entering would get under headway before reaching it, and low enough so that he would fall over it. There had been a number of burglars in our town, and so I fitted up the lower floor of our house with the demoralizer. We adjusted the wires the last thing at night, when we were looking up."

"One night—about three nights I think after we had set them up—we heard a noise at the back door, and we knew that somebody was coming. We gathered around the head of the back stairs and listened. The burglar got in without much trouble and closed the door softly behind him, and then for a moment everything was very still. Then there was a great thud that fairly shook the house, then another moment of stillness, and then the suppressed, but steady sound of a human voice. It was the burglar sitting on the kitchen floor and cursing."

"After awhile we moved around a little upstairs to let him know we were on deck, and he got up and went away. He didn't take anything, but Mrs. Suburb said she had rather he had taken everything there was in the house than to hear him swear so, and that is why I never got the demoralizer patented. It was effective, but it would have seemed like offering a premium on profanity."

A HOSPITABLE PEOPLE.

A Country Where Strangers Are Always Welcome.

The Piedmonters are to a great extent the untraveled inhabitants of an untraveled country. Curiosity mingled with kindness in their eagerness to see strangers within their doors, and any wayfarer who chooses to make himself agreeable, and can break the monotony of their sequestered existence, repays them amply for his entertainment. The author of "Country Life in Piedmont" says:

Unbounded hospitality is characteristic of all thriving agricultural districts. Those who gather from a plowman had the fruits which most immediately contribute to man's sustenance, are always glad to share with friends and guests the abundance which might otherwise be wasted.

Every one has heard of the peasant girl who pressed a king to partake of some apples, assuring him that what he did not take "would be given to the pigs."

I once threw a word across the hedge to a group of rustics who were gathering their walnuts, to congratulate them on the bountiful harvest.

"Yes," they cried out, joyously, holding up their baskets and aprons. "Have some! Have some! There's enough for cats and dogs this year."

A CHINESE COLUMBUS.

The belief in a Chinese Columbus was first allowed by scholars only about fifty years ago. The claim is that a Buddhist priest in the fifth century crossed the Pacific to this country and returned, making a written report of his discovery. The report still exists. It was translated into French in 1791 by M. de Guignes. It gave a narrative of a voyage eastward by a priest for twenty thousand li, where he found a country which he named Fungang. People similar to the Indians were described, as well as American plants. The only doubt about the matter is as to the distance meant by twenty thousand li. The priest may have only reached some island in the Pacific Ocean.

SHORTHAND NOW A NECESSITY.

It has become an Important Feature in the Business World as Large.

The bureau of education at Washington has done a good piece of work, says the Boston Herald, in the monograph which has just been sent but from the government printing office on "Shorthand Instruction and Practice." In 1894 it published a circular of information on the teaching, practice and literature of shorthand. Twenty thousand copies were distributed and another edition of equal size has been exhausted.

The present work furnishes not only an account of shorthand in foreign countries and in the United States, but nearly the full statistics of instruction from 1899 up to the summer of 1891 in this country, with an account of the extent to which stenographers have been employed in courts, in legal decisions, and in other public services. There are thousands of shorthand scribes in Germany, France and England, and in this country, whose work is to disseminate a knowledge of the art, and the introduction of shorthand into the public schools is to be one of the next steps in secondary education.

The typewriter is, next to shorthand as a labor-saving instrument, and the shorthand systems and the principal typewriting machines have already wrought a revolution not only in the courts but in the business offices. In the writing done for newspapers, and in every department of life where writing is indispensable. Until special can be reached on the typewriter equal to that which can be obtained by expert stenographers, stenography will take the lead as a system by which the spoken word can be taken down exactly as it is uttered and made to serve the purpose for which it is designed.

It is such an aid in all sorts of business transactions that we could no more go back to the old habits than we could go back to the stage coaches which fifty years ago conveyed our grandfathers across the country. In this country the number of persons receiving instruction in shorthand from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, was 57,875, and of this number 33,335 were males and 24,540 females. All these were taught in schools and classes, and out of the whole number 1,328 were instructed by mail.

In 229 schools and classes in which shorthand was introduced during the scholastic year ending June 30, 1891, the number of persons taught orally was 4,150, which with those by mail made a grand total of 4,788. Of those taught orally 2,474 were males and 1,658 were females. This is as near a correct statement of statistics as Mr. Rockwell has been able to arrive at, and it shows the vast extent and use of shorthand instruction in this country in all the departments of life.

Stenography has come to stay, and typewriting has come to stay with it, and the two, combined with the telegraph and telephone, have been greatly instrumental in accelerating the progress of ideas and facilitating the methods of business and the production of literature.

ABORIGINES AND COPPER.

An Interesting Discovery of Tools in the Keweenaw Copper Mine.

A peninsula called Keweenaw point, jutting into Lake Superior from the southern shore toward the northeast, is famous as the center of a vast copper mining industry. Last year the mines produced no less than 105,580,000 pounds of refined copper, and it is estimated that during the next year the production will be increased by at least 30 per cent.

Mr. E. B. Hinsdale, who contributes to the latest bulletin of the American Geographical society an article on the subject, has much that is interesting to say about the numerous prehistoric mines which have been found in this region, says the Scientific American.

These ancient mines, judging from their extent, must have been worked for centuries. Who the workers were no one can tell. They seemed to have known nothing of the smelting of copper, for there are no traces of molten copper. What they sought were pieces that could be fashioned by cold hammering into useful articles and ornaments. They understood the use of fire in softening the rocks to enable them to break away the rock from the masses of copper. They could not drill, but used the stone hammer freely.

More than ten carloads of stone hammers were found in the neighborhood of the Minnesota mine. In one place the excavation was about fifty feet deep, and at the bottom were found timbers forming a scaffolding, and a large sheet of copper was discovered there. In another place, in one of the old pits, was found a mass of copper weighing forty-six tons. At another place the excavation was twenty-six feet deep.

In another opening, at the depth of eighteen feet, a mass of copper weighing over six tons was found, raised about five feet from its native bed by the ancients and secured on oaken props. Every projecting point had been taken off, so that the exposed surface was smooth. Whoever the workers may have been, many centuries must have passed since their mines were abandoned. The trenches and openings have been filled up, or nearly so. Monstrous trees have grown over their work and fallen to decay, other generations of trees springing up. When the mines were rediscovered, decayed trunks of large trees were lying over the works, while a heavy growth of live timber stood on the ground.

Height of Different Nationalities.

The English professional classes are the tallest of adult males, attaining the average height of five feet nine and one-fourth inches. Taken right through, the English and American races are approximately of the same height. Most European nations average, for the adult male, five feet six inches; but the Austrians, Spaniards and Portuguese just fall short of this standard.

LEGAL.

FINAL REPORT OF EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR D. M. WALTERS.

TO THE HON. W. E. VILDER, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. WALTERS, EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Final Report of his administration as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for his Term of Office, ending January 1st, 1891, viz: That he has heretofore rendered and filed in this court, in accordance with the provisions of law, a full and complete Report of his administration, and his Final Settlement, and Final Discharge, by this Honorable Court, of all matters and Estates upon which he has been called to administer, including the several Estates of William Robson, deceased; and Jacob Weaver, deceased; and now begs leave to make his Final Report as to these Estates, as follows, to wit:

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31st, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson \$ 587 50
Jacob Weaver 608 75

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson \$290 50
Jacob Weaver 150 75

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, ON ORDER OF COURT, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAID ESTATES.

William Robson \$290 50
Jacob Weaver 150 75

The Final Accounts in the above named Estates have been presented and settled, and the money in the hands of the Administrator, which belonged to said Estates, has been distributed, in accordance with the Decree of Distribution, and final discharge granted in both Estates.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, says: That he was the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for and during the four years immediately preceding the 25th day of January, 1891. That during the term of his office he administered upon the above named Estates; that it was impossible to bring said administration to a close before the expiration of his said term of office; that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of his proceedings in the matter of said Estates, since the commencement of said administration until the final close; that he was not at any time during said administration interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of said Estates, and that he was not associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Ex-Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1893.

CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Final Report of Ex-Public Administrator D. M. Walters.

Filed October 30th, 1893. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters. [initials]

MONKEY WORKMEN.

Apes That Possess the Knowledge of Pottery Making.

An extraordinary story is told by the London Daily News, which states that Dr. Macgowan lately returned to Tientsin, bringing with him, among other curious discoveries, some particulars of a race of Manchurian monkeys inhabiting the mountain region of the Great Wall of China. They are said to know how to make pottery; more remarkable still, they are represented as having made extraordinary progress in the art of making wine. A recent edition of the official history of Yungping states that lately a large body of immigrating monkeys passed a certain village in crossing from one mountain to another. The boys of the village clapped their hands and shouted at the spectacle, and the monkeys, being frightened, fled, taking their young in their arms, but dropping it: their flight a number of earthen vessels, some of which would hold a quart. On opening these, the villagers found they contained two kinds of wine, a pink and a green, that had been made from mountain berries. It is affirmed that the monkeys store this liquor for use in the winter when the water is all frozen. Dr. Macgowan cites other independent testimonies to similar facts, including a Chinese account of monkeys in Chekiang who pound fruit in stone mortars to make into wine.

Dessins of Burden in China.

Chinamen have such regard for beasts of burden, such as an ox and the mule, that they make companions of them when alive and never use their meat for food when they are dead. These animals usually live in the same building with their masters, but in a separate apartment, which is especially devoted to them. They are not required to eat at the family table unless they wish to, and meals are served in their rooms without extra charge. They are expected to report any incivility or inattention on the parts of servants to the master of the house. A pair of oxen can reside in the house of their master and enjoy all the privacy they would have in a stall of their own, and a sensitive and retiring mule is never in any danger of being intruded upon.

An Old Orchard.

In 1794 Joshua Pine settled on a farm near Walton, N. Y., and planted a fine orchard. Although it was nearly ninety-nine years ago when the trees were first planted, they do not show much signs of their great age, and a number of the trees are yet vigorous, giving promise of many years of life and fruitage. The largest measures 117 1/4 inches in circumference, the next largest 105 inches, and another 102 inches, all of which are bearing a good crop of fruit this year.

Spill Their Pickers.

A fellow once tried to start a whittling school in Kansas City, and started in with eleven scholars at one dollar a head. They were all sitting with solemn visages wondering how he was going to begin, when he stood them up in a row, both boys and girls, and then gave the order: "Prepare to pucker." Their risibilities were so affected that they burst out laughing, and the first lesson came to naught, for there was not a "pucker" in the crowd.

MEDICAL.



DOCTOR SWEENEY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, complies to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Your treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupor, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweeney treats with unflinching success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhea, inflammation, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, herpes, varicose, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease, bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and beautiful state.

Ladies If you are suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweeney without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEENEY, M. D.,
111-113 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future put the individual beyond all nerve power.

It is a powerful remedy for the decline of nerve force, and produces a permanent cure.

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